

CLEEN Consortium Open Session

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GE CLEAN Technologies

1. Open Rotor

2. TAPS II Combustor

3. FMS/ATM Integration

FAA CLEEN Program Goals

| | N+1 (2015) CONVENTIONAL CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO 1998 | N+2 (2020-25) UNCONVENTIONAL CONFIGURATION RELATIVE TO 1998 | N+3 (2030-35) ADVANCED CONCEPTS RELATIVE TO 2005 |
|---|---|--|---|
| NOISE | -32 dB cum below Stage 4 | -42 dB cum below Stage 4 | -71 dB cum below Stage 4 |
| LTO NOX EMISSIONS (BELOW CAEP 6) | -60% | -75% | better than -75% |
| AIRCRAFT FUEL BURN | -33% | -50% | better than -70% |

**Develop and demonstrate (TRL 6-7)
certifiable aircraft technology**

GE CLEEN Program Goals

Timeframe: CY 2010-2015

Open Rotor

- 26% fuel burn reduction (relative to CFM56-7B)
- 17 EPNdB noise reduction (relative to stage 4)

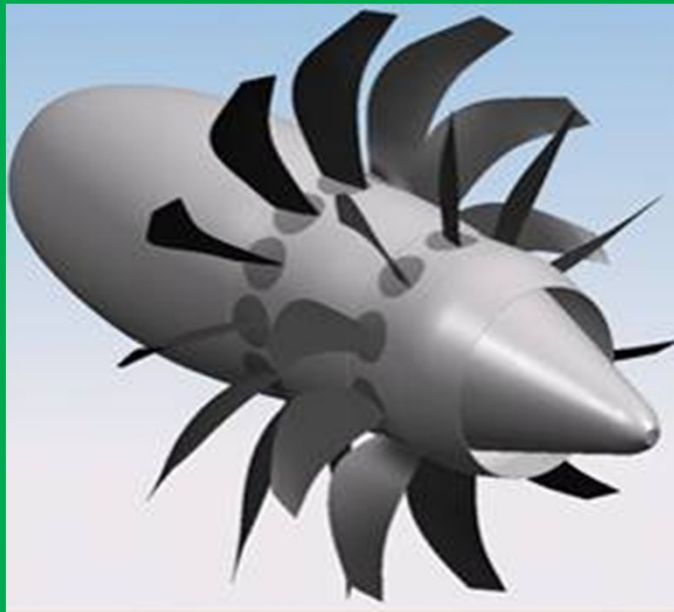
TAPS II Combustor

- Emissions 60% below CAEP/6

FMS & ATM

- 7% fuel burn/CO2 reduction
- 22% landing noise reduction (area of 60 EPNdB footprint)

1. Open Rotor



GE Open Rotor Overview

Goal

- 26% fuel burn reduction (relative to CFM56-7B)
- 15 to 17 EPNdB noise reduction (relative to stage 4)

OR Program has two work elements:

- Blade aero-acoustic assessment and
- Pitch Change Mechanism (PCM) including control system integration

Open Rotor Performance Benefits

Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC):

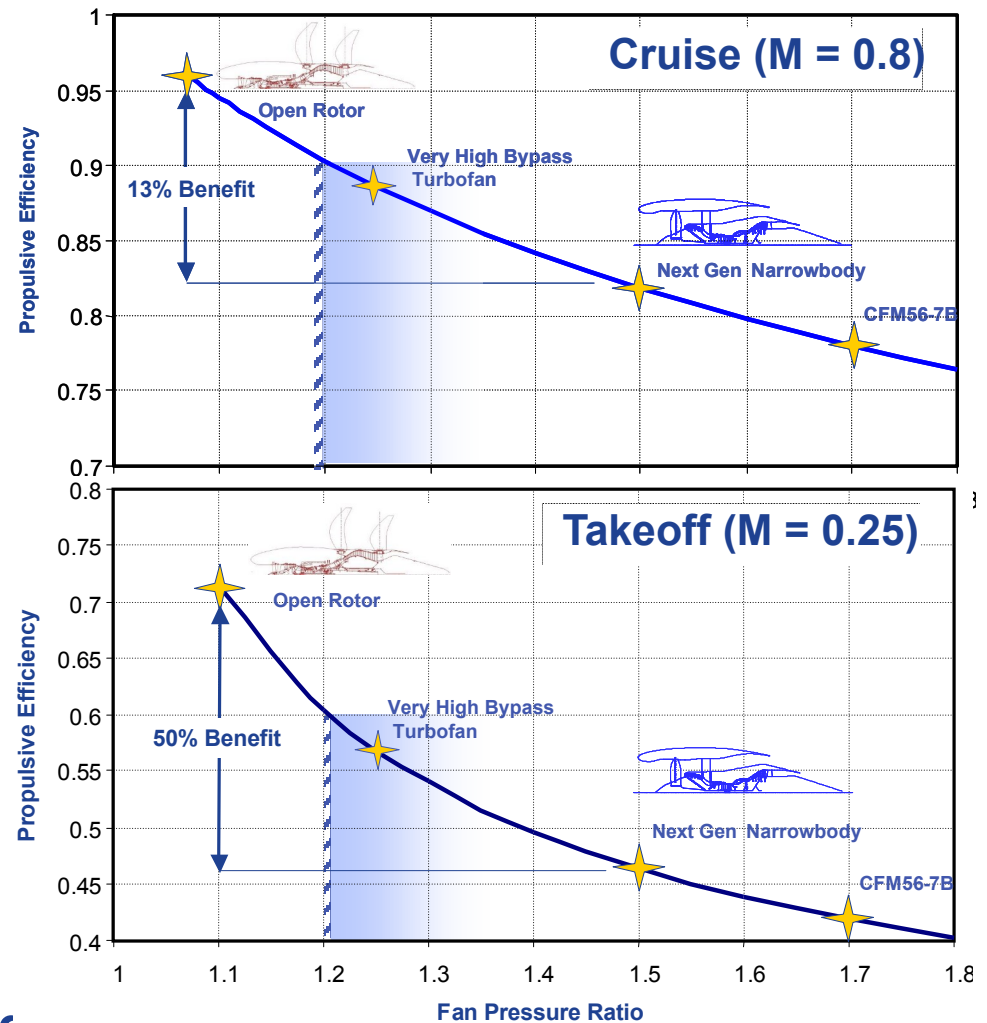
$$SFC \approx \frac{v_0}{\eta_{overall} \cdot FHV} = \frac{v_0}{\eta_{thermal} \cdot \eta_{transfer} \cdot \eta_{propulsive} \cdot FHV}$$

Core
Fan Pressure Ratio

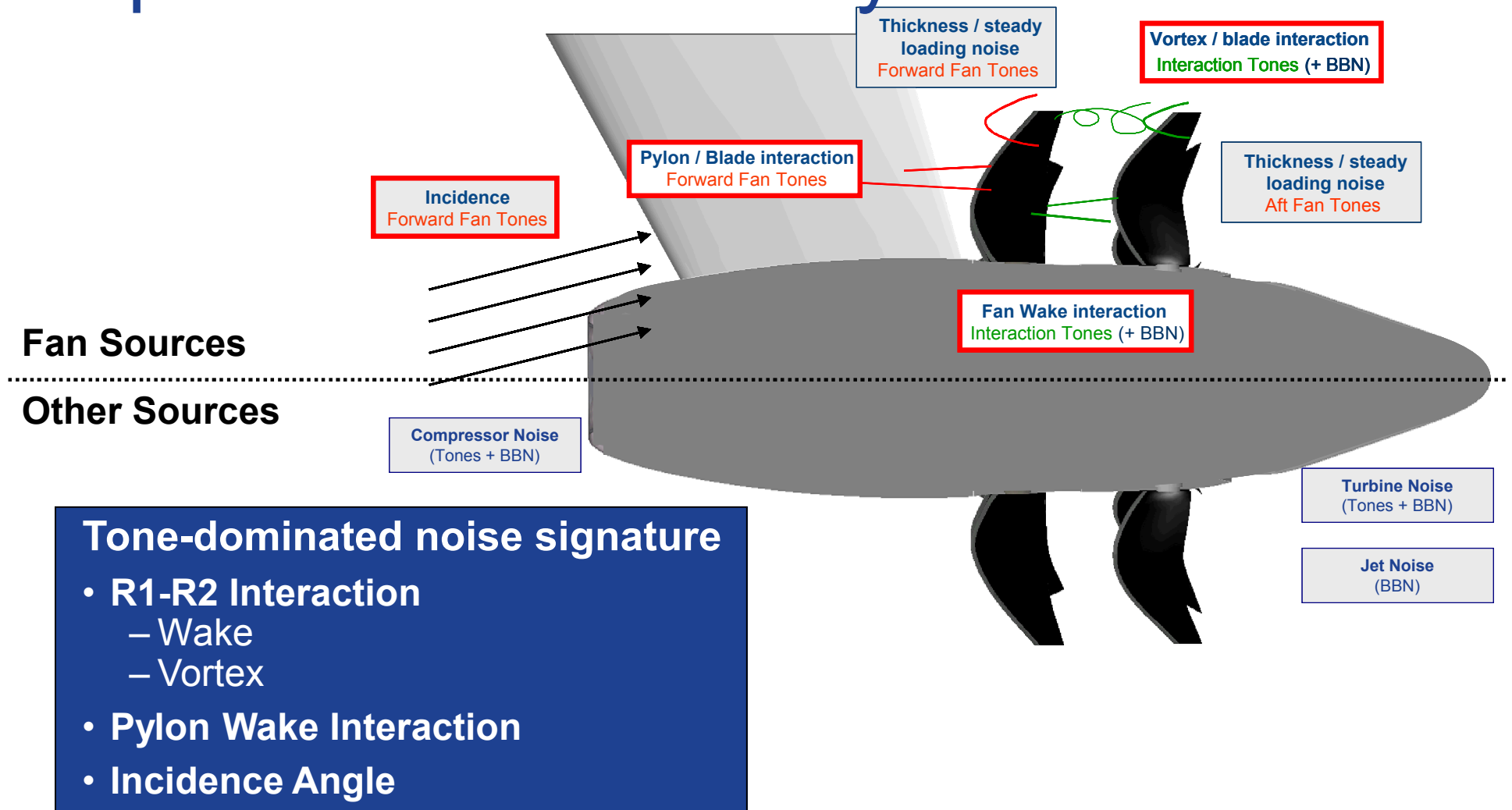
driven by:

- Thermal efficiency: $\eta_{thermal}$
- Transfer efficiency: η_{trans}
- Propulsive efficiency: η_{prop}

Open Rotors provide very high propulsive efficiencies through very low fan pressure ratios



Open Rotor Noise Physics

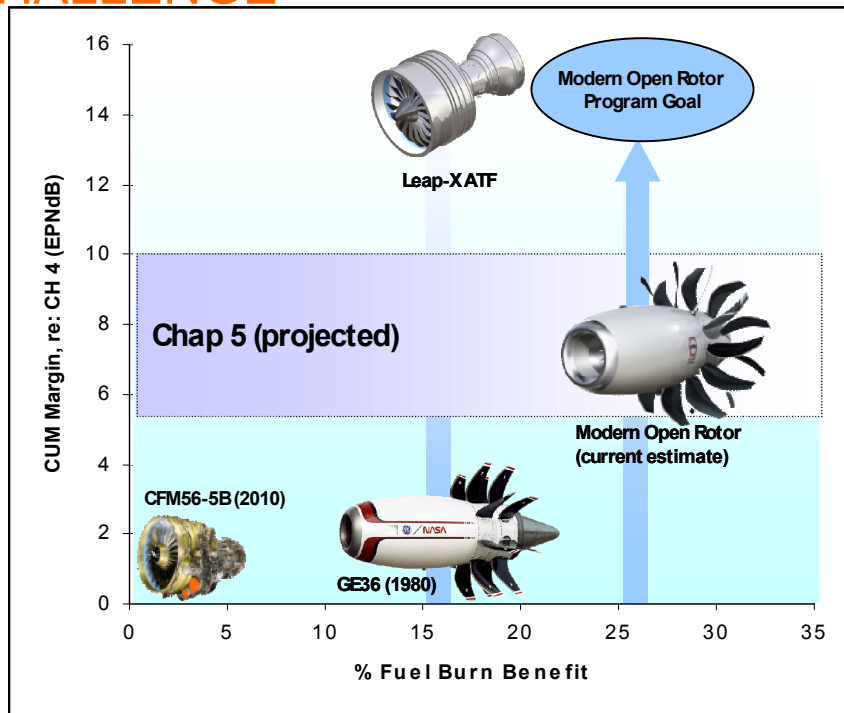


Acoustic design features can reduce efficiency gains

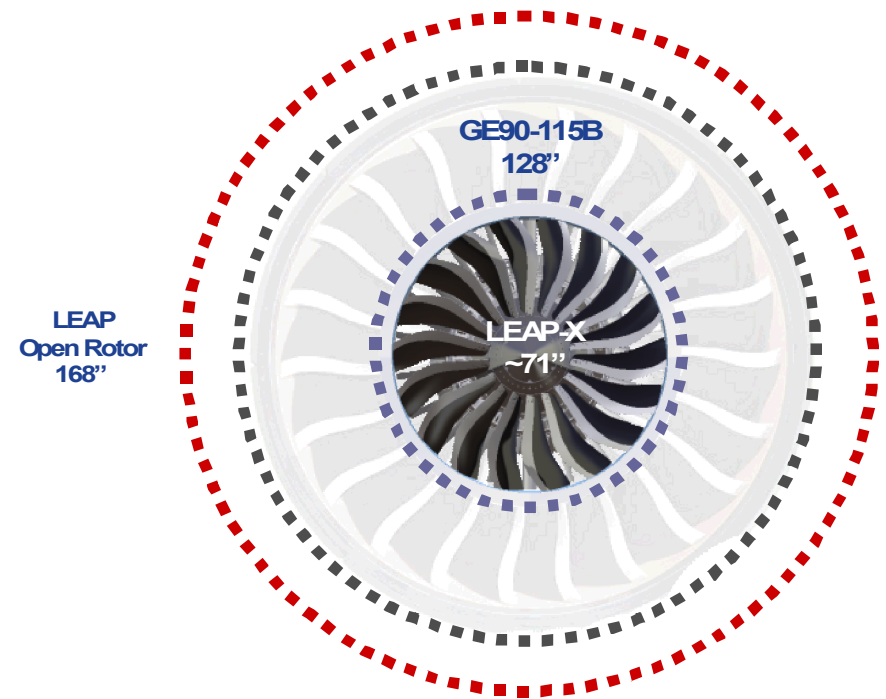
Open Rotor Fan Technology

Key Technical Challenges

FUEL BURN OPPORTUNITY/ NOISE CHALLENGE



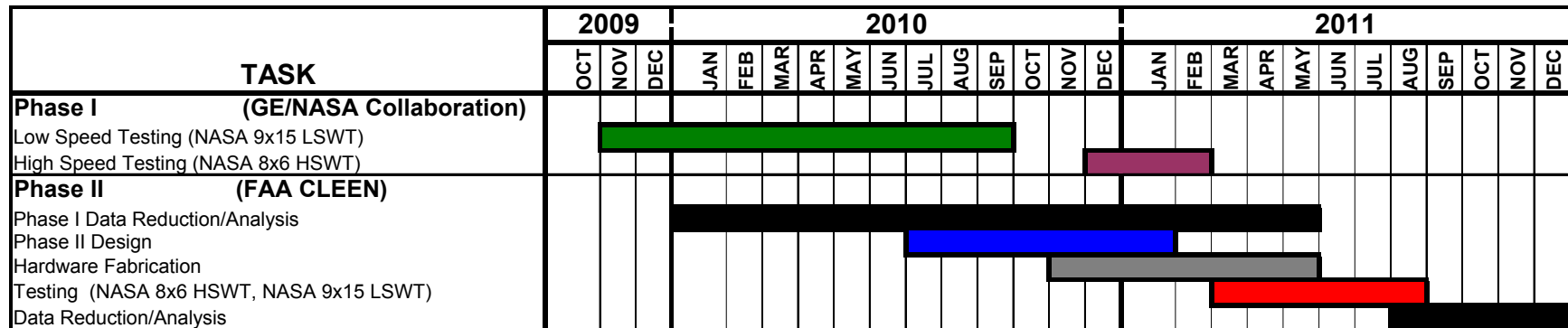
INSTALLATION CHALLENGE



Revolutionary Fuel Burn Advantage ... Significant Challenges

Open Rotor Blades Program Plan

- Develop advanced technology blade designs
- Refine designs thru aero-acoustics model tests
- Project blade model data to full-scale application



Phase II FAA CLEEN Effort Builds upon Phase I NASA/GE Effort

Open Rotor PCM System Definition

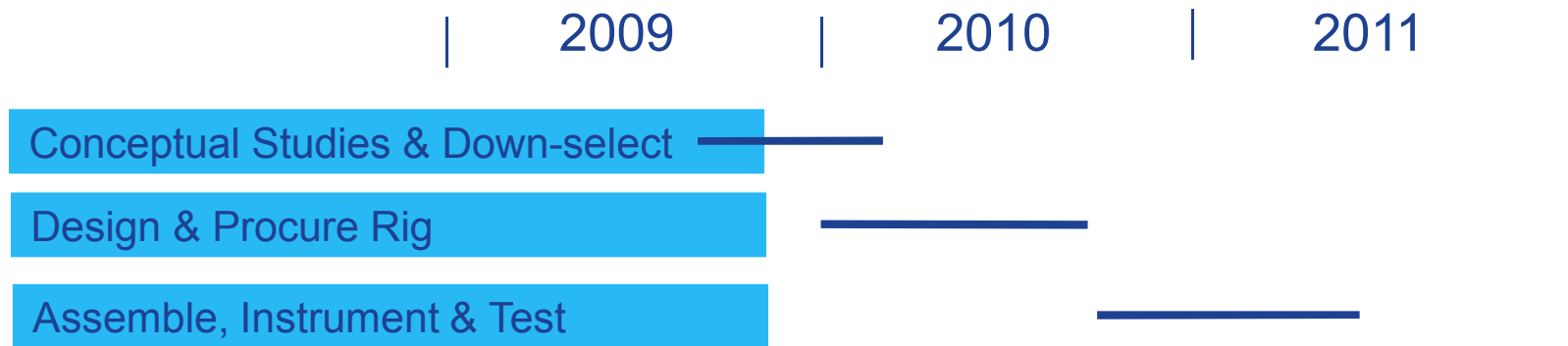
Selected Hydraulic System for Improved Reliability and Weight Savings

Technical Issues and Challenges

- Transfer of fluid from stationary to rotating system
 - Control system responses
- Integration of PCM hydraulics into engine oil system
 - Heat dissipation

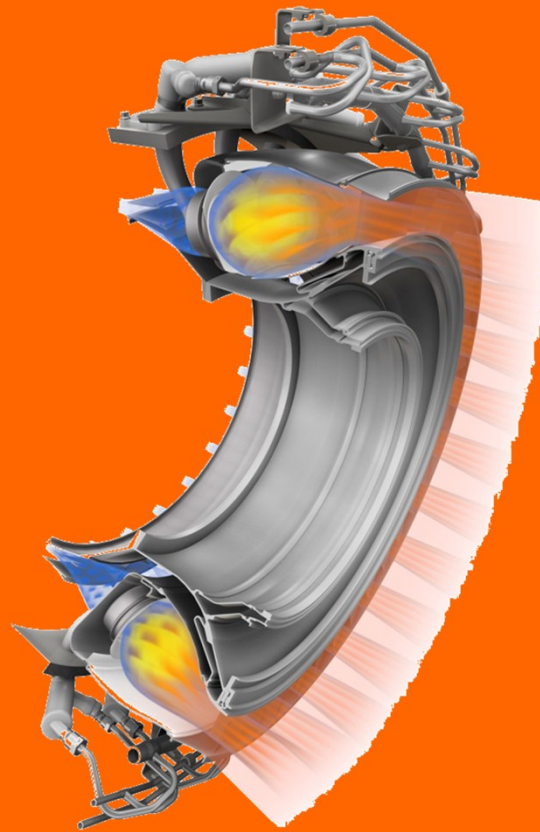
Open Rotor PCM Program Plan

- Validation of hydraulic oil transfer mechanism thru a rig test



- Conduct Thermal Management Studies
 - Develop whole engine thermal model with flight profiles
 - Establish component requirements

2. GE TAPS II Combustor



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FAA CLEEN Combustion System Goals

- ✓ LTO NOx emissions 60% margin to CAEP/6
- Cruise NOx emissions < 9 g/Kg fuel
- Solid Particulate Matter 90% margin to CAEP/6
(based on Smoke no.)
- Scale TAPS system Narrow body, regional & business jets
 - ✓ FAA CLEEN Goal
 - GEA goal

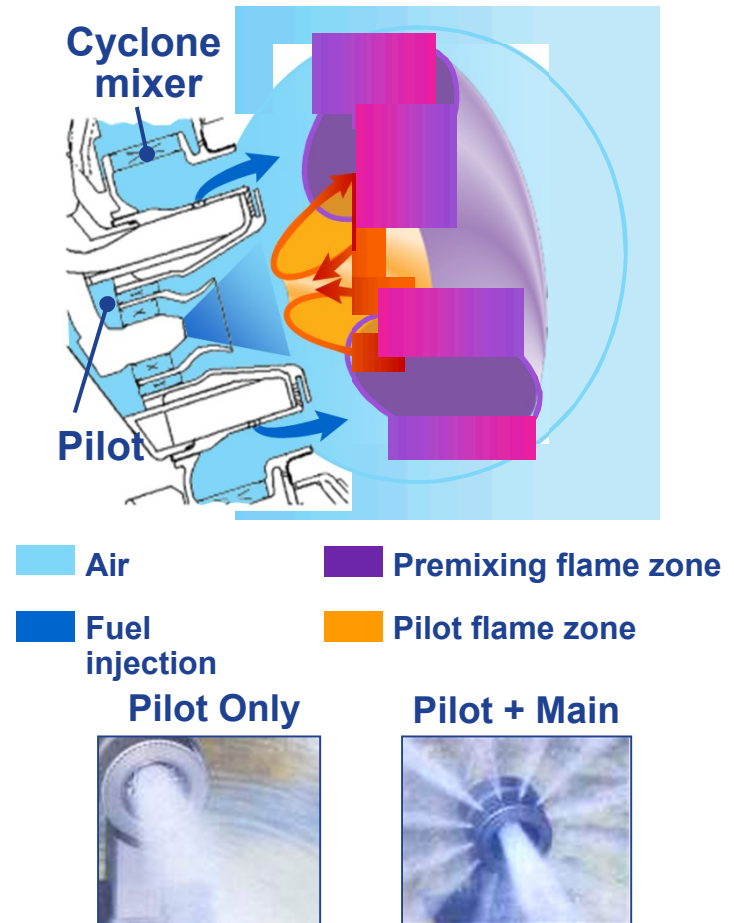
GE Aviation Approach: TAPS (Twin annular Premixing Swirler)

Twin annular flames

- Staged combustion within mixer
- Lean-premixed fuel/air mixture in main swirler for reduced NOx at high power
- Central pilot for good operability and low CO/HC at low power
- Greater NOx Reduction at Cruise

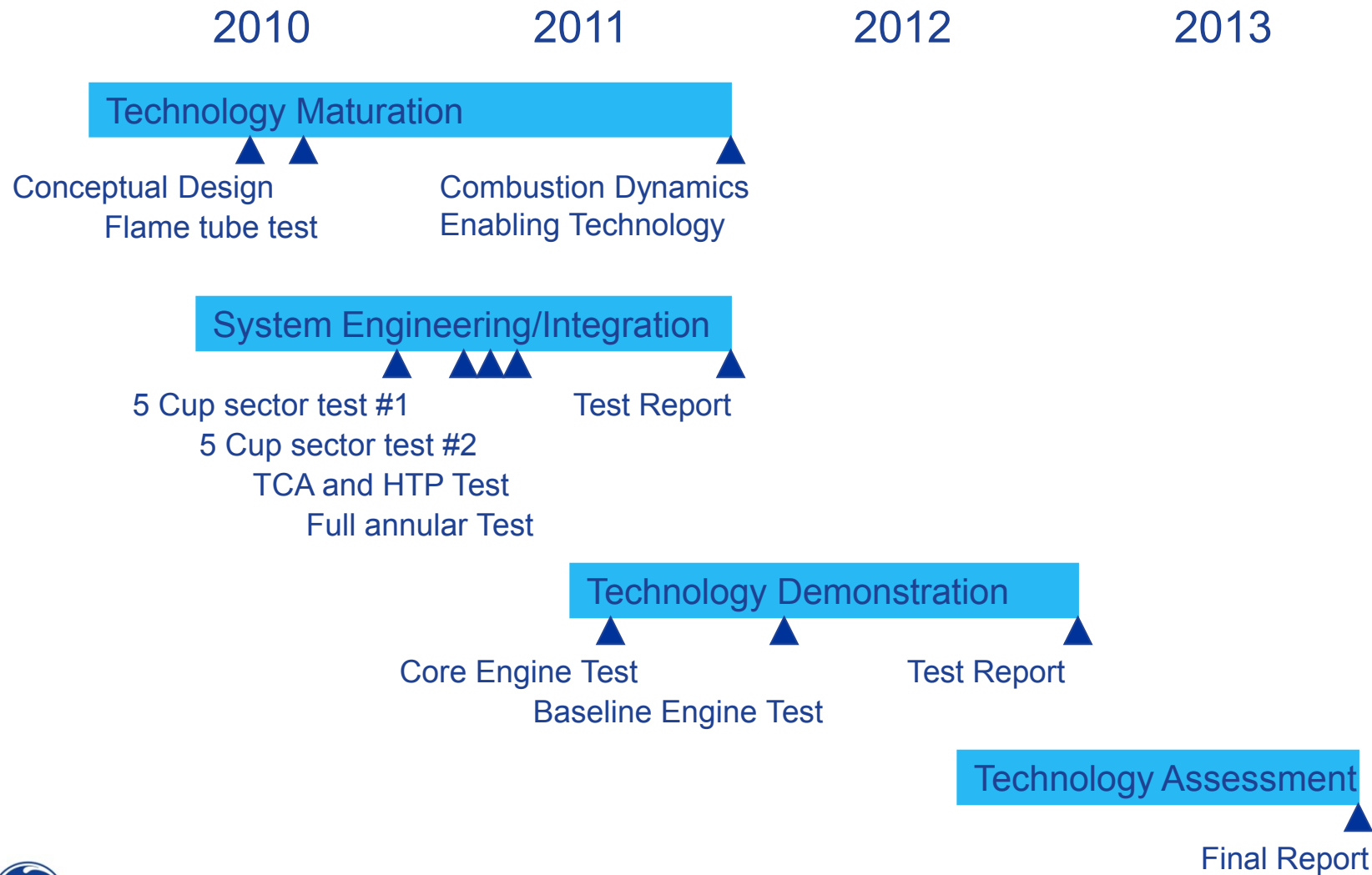
FADEC sets optimum fuel splits

- Balance Emissions, Operability, Durability, and Dynamics



Nozzle sprays shown without air flow
(or cyclone mixer)

Combustion System Development



3. FMS/ATM Integration



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FMS/ATM Overview

Trajectory Optimization

Improved efficiency throughout the flight - from takeoff to landing - for fuel and emissions savings

4D Trajectory Synchronization

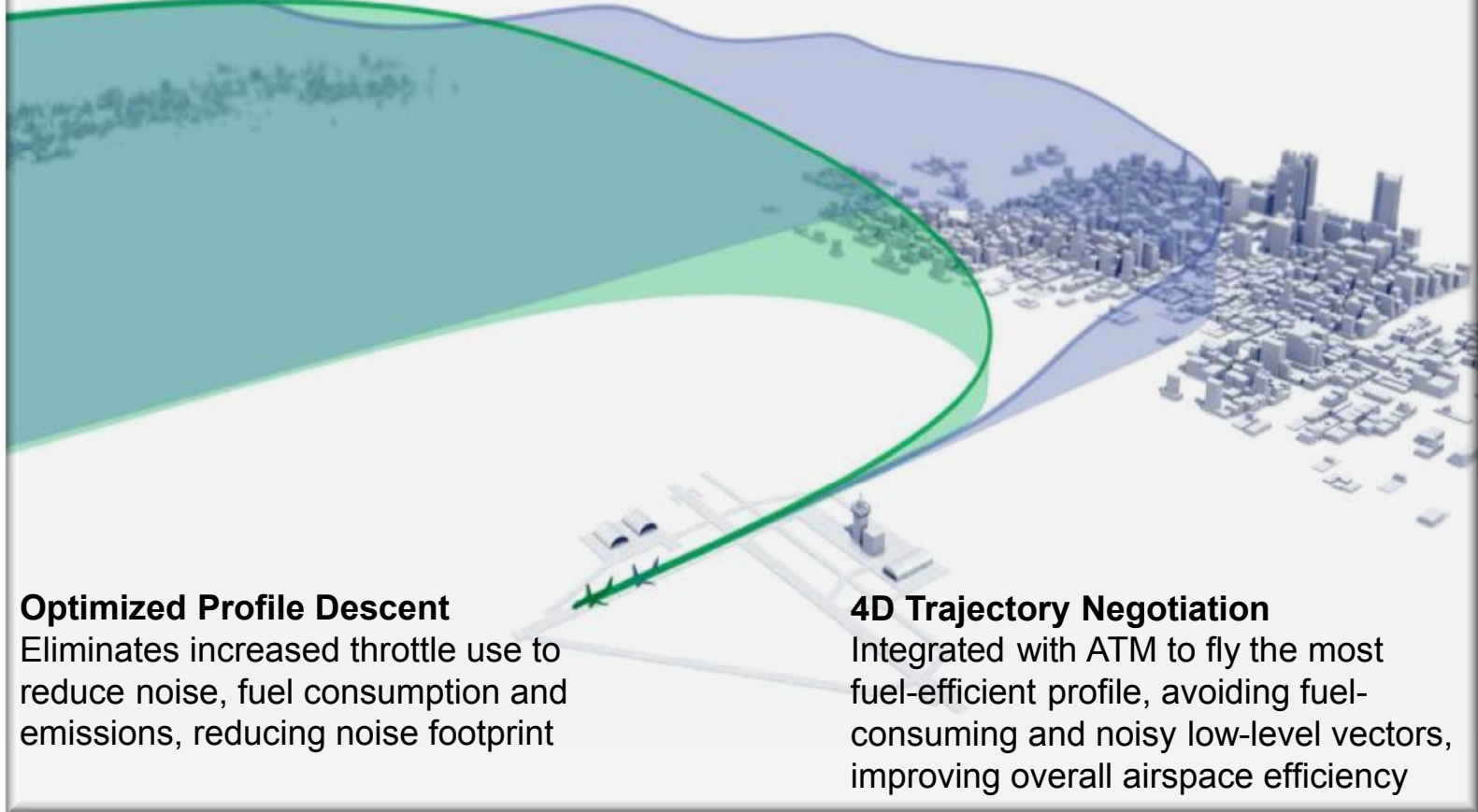
Common view of optimized trajectory to improve predictability and facilitate efficient negotiation

Optimized Profile Descent

Eliminates increased throttle use to reduce noise, fuel consumption and emissions, reducing noise footprint

4D Trajectory Negotiation

Integrated with ATM to fly the most fuel-efficient profile, avoiding fuel-consuming and noisy low-level vectors, improving overall airspace efficiency



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FMS/ATM Overview

Goals

- Optimize the 4-D trajectory flown by the aircraft throughout flight
- Implement **GE's** FMS technologies to optimize take-off, cruise and landing
- Synchronize trajectories in airborne FMS and **Lockheed Martin's** ERAM
- Utilize **AirDat's** accurate real time weather to reduce fuel consumption
- Demonstrate technologies with **Alaska Airlines**

Key Activities

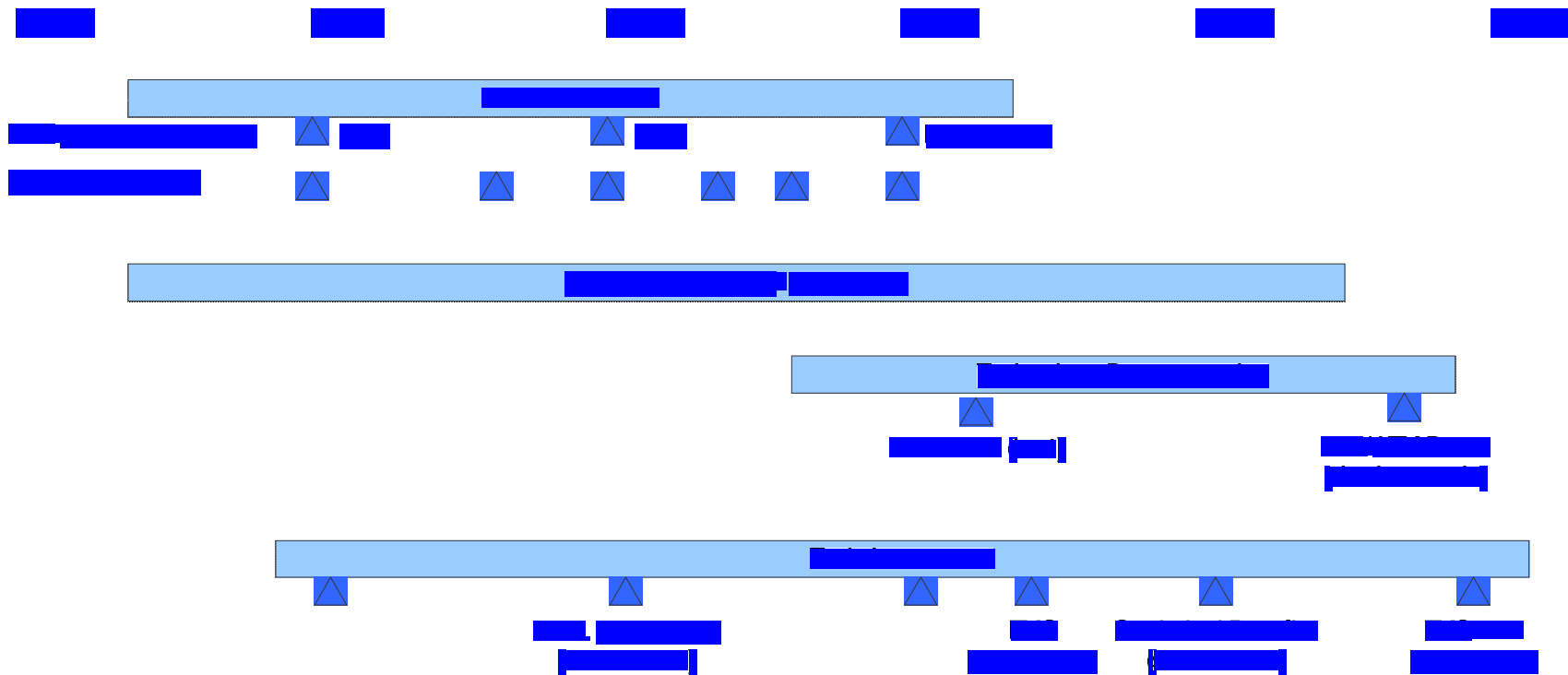
- Collect baseline data to quantify fuel burn, noise and emissions
- Mature FMS & FMS/ATM technologies
- Determine optimum use of weather
- Develop simulation environment to emulate broad range of scenarios



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Demonstrate technology & validate simulation in 737 shadow-mode trials

FMS/ATM Program Plan



Challenges & Technical Issues

Technology Maturation

- Reaching TRL 6-7 requires significant coordination with FAA
- AEE, ATO-P, ATO-E and Flight Standards

Simulation Environment

- Creation of real time FMS-ERAM simulation environment
- Necessary to model and quantify fuel savings
- Accommodate multiple scenarios & technologies

Weather Benefits

- Numerous weather options and variants of data to analyze

Flight Demonstration

- FMS/ERAM will require shadow mode of live ATC
- Requires considerable planning and FAA coordination

Future Symposium Topics

- Plan/process to feed CLEEN progress back into standardization committees
 - e.g. RTCA SC-214 4D trajectory downlink



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